

## A QUAKE IN MEXICO

**The Strongest Buildings Were Cracked  
and Chimneys Thrown**

## SWAYING CHURCH TOWERS RANG BELLS

### And People in Their Houses Knelt

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

### Panic in a Theater—Songs Cease and Act

Mexico City, November 4.—The earthquake which visited this section of the republic Friday evening was the most severe which has been felt since 1853. Reports of damage to life and property are slow in being collected, but it is known that thirteen people were killed in this city and at least three at outside points. Many roofs

The earthquake was preceded by a rumbling subterranean noise followed by a movement of the ground from north to south. This was followed in a few seconds by another undulating and stronger vibration.

succeeded by a shock from northwest to southwest. The three shocks, coming from different quarters, badly cracked the strongest buildings. Tall chimneys fell and walls standing north and south suffered great damage.

district of Mexico and lasted from one to four minutes. Seven distinct shocks were felt at Jojutla, in the state of Morelos, and smart shocks were felt at Tulancingo, in the state of Hidalgo. At Ojusco an Indian and his wife were crushed to death under the roof of their adobe house.

**Panics in the Theaters.**

val days of the year the theaters were thronged and panics ensued. Several people were hurt in the rush of exit and many women went into hysterics. The songs on the stage were succeeded by impassioned prayers for forgiveness and confession of error. The plays were generally abandoned and the audience remained in the seats.

abandoned at the first premonition. Drivers deserted the street cars and coachmen the hacks to kneel in prayer along with the throngs sending up their supplications. In palace and in humble home nothing but prayer was to be heard.

The threatened destruction was made more solemn by the ringing of bells in the

Injured by the twisting. The entire police force of the city was kept busy during the night in attending the casualties occasioned by falling walls and caving roofs. The police stations were crowded with people brought in for temporary treatment before being removed to the hospitals.

desperate criminals are confined, the scenes witnessed were curious as the walls swayed and the earth cracked, threatening to entomb the imprisoned inmates. The convicts, almost without exception, fell upon their knees or groveled on the floors of their cells with loud voices crying out prayers and supplications. Many, suppos-

essions of past crimes. This is one of the most dramatic passages in the passing of the event and may be of use to the officers of the law in unraveling a number of mysterious crimes in Mexico.

The water pipes leading from Chapultepec to the city were broken and the greater part of the city is in danger

soon restored, which will take some time. The electric lights were extinguished, the dynamo axle in the plant leaping from the bed. Great cracks in the earth appear in various parts of the city, especially in the northern sections.

---

**BATTLING FOR BUTTE.**

**Montana.**  
Butte City, Mont., November 4.—The capital campaign in the state at large was brought to a close with last night's meetings, both sides concentrating their strength in Butte for the final struggle. It has been a battle royal. Every expedient known in contests of this kind has been resorted to, every passion and prejudice has been played upon. The

November 6th will be a memorable day in Butte. The unprecedented bitterness which has been aroused by the active part taken by prominent men in the city will certainly culminate on election day, and if bloodshed is avoided it will be a miracle. In addition to this, the gravest fears are

ordered all saloons closed on election day, and it is understood that the governor has ordered all the state militia to be in readiness to go to Butte at a moment's notice.

---

**Charged with Embezzlement.**  
Columbia, S. C., November 4.—(Special).—W. J. Shekon, a travelling agent of The Columbia Register, was this evening arrested.

United States postal funds while postmaster at Shelton, Fairfield county, several years ago. He was released on bond given by Superintendent of Education Mayfield to appear before the United States commissioner tomorrow.

---

**Failure in New Orleans.**  
New Orleans, November 4.—An announce-

**Battle with Bandits.** Guthrie, O. T., November 4.—Meager particulars have been received here of a desperate running fight between the Cr. and

near Sasabaka. Two officers and one bandit were killed and two bandits wounded.



## MRS. GREEN GAINED

She Deposed the Massage Artist Who Operated Upon Her Invalid Husband.

## INVADED HIS BACHELOR APARTMENTS

Says She Was Not Jealous, but the Woman of Many Millions Was Not Pleased with the Treatment.

Developments of the last few days would seem to indicate that Mrs. Hedy Green, the shrewd possessor of many well-invested millions, has a sentimental side to her character. Possibly this would not have been discovered if her husband, Edward A. Green, had not been attacked by rheumatism several months ago, necessitating the services of a massage artist, who, it is said, is called Mrs. Howard.

Mr. Green, when in the city and away from his wife, lives in the Cumberland, a fashionable bachelor apartment house at Fifth avenue and twenty-second street. There, until a few days ago, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Green, still tortured by rheumatic twinges, was faithfully attended by Mrs. Howard, morning and evening.

The chief clerk of the Cumberland was alone in the office on Wednesday night, when through the Fifth avenue entrance stalked a tall woman, severely plain in dress and countenance. He recognized her as Mrs. Hedy Green, whose wealth is popularly estimated at \$50,000,000.

"I want rooms here, young man," she said, "for myself and daughter."

"But, madam," said the clerk, "this is exclusively a bachelor house, you know, and really I could not let it."

"Nothing of the kind, young man," interrupted Mrs. Green. "My husband is here and if I know anything about it, he is no bachelor."

"I know that this is a house for bachelors," said Mrs. Green. "But circumstances make it necessary for me to stop here a few days. This is the case in a nutshell: My sick husband is being rubbed and coddled with altogether too much fidelity by a certain Mrs. Howard. I've had about enough of it, and I propose to run this massage business myself."

"So you see I have simply got to camp right here until the matter is settled. Give me a month. What do you say?"

"I tell you what, madam," said the hotel man. "You can stay here for ten days—no longer—under your daughter, but keep it quiet. Get rid of this Mrs. Howard as gently as possible. Don't make a row. Do nothing to stampede my bachelor tenants. They must not know there is a woman in the house."

Mrs. Green and her daughter that night occupied a vacant suite directly above Mr. Green's rooms, and early the following morning moved to the attack. No one knows exactly what happened when Mrs. Howard arrived, but Mrs. Howard abandoned the field. She flounced out of the sickroom and vanished from the house, not to reappear. Unfortunately for a rounded account of the case Mrs. Howard cannot be located.

**Authorized His Statement.**  
I called at the Cumberland yesterday and asked for an interview with Mrs. Green. My request was refused in person by the chief clerk as "Mrs. Green putted into the house."

"A reporter to see me?" she said. "Well I won't see him. You know this business as well as I do. Tell him the facts and say that there is no jealousy in this business—not a bit of it. I sent this Howard woman about her husband, for she was rubbing him. Her method of treatment didn't suit me."

The clerk then gave a statement of the case. "I tell you how it is: Green was taken down with rheumatism several months ago, and this Mrs. Howard was employed at \$3 per day, with three square meals thrown in. Early last summer Green was removed to his country seat at Belvoir Falls, Vt., with Mrs. Howard in attendance. The nurse simply monopolized the patient and practically froze Mrs. Green out, who did not like it."

"She could never get a word with her husband in private, as Mr. Howard could not be lured, coaxed or banished from his side. This went on until Green recovered sufficiently to return to the city, via Saratoga, always accompanied by the massage artist. Mrs. Green stood this sort of thing in the hope of her husband's recovery, but, as his rheumatism developed staying qualities which threatened to make the Howard relief a permanent one, she was provoked. That is the story, and you can bet that neither Madame Green nor any other woman gets another chance to camp in this house."

**The Injunction Denied.**  
Jacksonville, Fla., November 4.—(Special.) At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Locke, of the United States district court, rendered a decision in the petition of John H. Colvin, of Chicago, for a temporary injunction against the new issue of bonds by the city of Jacksonville for municipal improvements. This case has been before the district court for several months and had seriously affected the sale of the issue of \$100,000 in bonds, only about \$100,000 worth having been disposed of.

**All Broken Down**  
Weak, Nervous, Dizzy Spells  
Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.  
"C. H. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."  
"I had been in poor health for a long time. For years my appetite was very poor. I was very nervous, but even then I could not sleep at night. I had to walk the floor a great deal at night. I was very nervous and had frequent dizzy spells and headaches. I suffered with pains in my bowels and feet long. At once the pain in my bowels ceased and though very weak, I began to pick up in appetite and strength. I am no longer troubled with headache or dizzy spells, and sleep soundly. I am perfectly well and work hard each day."

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
die and strength. I am no longer troubled with headache or dizzy spells, and sleep soundly. I am perfectly well and work hard each day."

**Hood's Pills** cure all liver, bile, biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, etc.

## CHASING THE CHINESE.

In Their Flight They Throw Down

London, November 4.—The Central News has this dispatch dated at Kullen-Chao, on November 3:

"After the capture of Kullen-Chao on the 26th, the Japanese headquarters were moved from Wu to this point. The columns chased the Chinese to Sato and attacked Andong. The Chinese fled without fighting, throwing away arms and drums in their flight. General Tatum started for Fong-Wong on the 27th, and arrived there on the 31st. The garrison made no show of fighting, but fled toward the main body as soon as the Japanese approached. The principal generals are proceeding with their troops towards Moukden. The inhabitants of Nalcho and Takshan complain bitterly of the violence of the Chinese soldiers, from whom they suffered constantly during the occupation. They are friendly toward the Japanese. At present the Japanese are taking no prisoners. Three hundred Chinese bodies were found after the capture of Kullen-Chao, many of them having died of wounds received in previous battles."

By the capture of Fong-Wong, Andong and two more abandoned batteries the Japanese came into possession of 55 cannon, 200,000 rounds of cannon ammunition, 1,500 muskets and 300,000 cartridges, besides an enormous quantity of miscellaneous supplies.

Marshal Yamagata has ordered that all labor and supplies be paid for as soon as obtained by the Japanese, consequently the inhabitants of the country volunteer their services and gladly provide the commissariat with any needed provisions. Marshal Yamagata has established an office of civil administration in Andong and has placed in charge Colonel Homura, secretary of the Japanese legation in Korea. He has issued a proclamation promising protection to the people and ordering them to pay this year's taxes to Colonel Homura."

"Tokio, the Central News hears, under today's date, that the government is expecting to receive soon reports from General Oyama and his army, although as yet no word of decisive operations against the Chinese has been received. From Shanghai the Central News hears that several European warships are cruising near Port Arthur, waiting for the expected battle. It is reported in Shanghai that the Japanese court will go into mourning for the czar."

**They Welcome the Japs.**  
Washington, November 4.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation in this city tonight quoting dispatches received by the Japanese government from Marshal Yamagata, under date of Kullen-Chao, 25 p. m., November 3d, which is as follows:

"On the 31st of October the detachment under the command of General Tatum took possession of Fong-Wong, a most important stronghold next to Moukden. The Chinese soldiers fled, mostly toward Moukden, the rest in the direction of Hai-Cheng and Ta-Ku-San. The native inhabitants were suffering from plunder and depredation committed by the Chinese soldiers and welcomed our army. The captures to this date amount to fifty-five cannon and 1,500 small arms. Also about 200,000 rounds of ammunition for the cannon and about 2,500,000 for the other arms, with miscellaneous articles in immense quantity."

**FOR THE CZAR'S SOUL.**  
Services at the Cathedral—Arranging for the Funeral Train.  
St. Petersburg, November 4.—Metropolitan Palladius, assisted by the orthodox Greek clergy of the capital, conducted an impressive service today at St. Isaac's cathedral, in memory of the late Emperor Alexander III. Part of the cathedral was reserved for persons of high rank. All the men were in black, and against the black background, the white robes of the women could be seen only as shadows. Outside the reserved sections thousands were admitted freely, rich and poor, the old and the young. They stood crowded together under the portico, the shabbiest moujik like for jowl with the members of the capital's highest society. Huge chandeliers lighted the nave, but only flickering candles shone from the side walls, and the marble pillars and gold ornaments were left in heavy relief. The service was painfully impressive. The music was weak and the voice came from the roof of some recess of the great building.

Memorial services were also held in the cathedral for the reception of Alexander's body. Along the route to be taken by the train from Odessa to St. Petersburg, special orders have been given out to all railroad officials. The journey will occupy ten days, as the train will stop at several points, and will remain two days in Moscow.

The coffin for Alexander III's body was sent from St. Petersburg. It has not reached Odessa, and a temporary bier is used instead. Rumored that the body would be placed in the presence of the czar, Nicholas II, and the grand dukes in the palace. A priest in special robes performed funeral rites, singing the canon and beseeches the Virgin to intercede for the dead czar's soul. He prays to God that "the soul of this most pious prince may rest in the heavenly tabernacle."

**Princess Alix in the Greek Church.**  
London, November 4.—The Daily News has this dispatch from Livadia:  
"Princess Alix, the governor and the mayor received the prince and princess of Wales upon their arrival today. The departure of the family with the body will probably take place on the 8th. The post mortem examination and embalming were performed today and the body now lies in state in the imperial chapel."

"The ceremony of receiving the Princess Alix into the Greek church passed off without any noteworthy incident. After the usual questions and responses and the giving of absolution the priest anointed the princess with consecrated oil on the temples, eyes, nose, lips, ears and hands. Then he touched these spots with a sponge dipped in holy water. He proclaimed her conversion and exhorted the onlookers to pray for her."

**DR. VON SCHILLING RESIGNS.**  
After Completing His Fiftieth Year in Germany's Service.  
Berlin, November 4.—The Koelnische Zeitung announces the resignation of Dr. von Schilling, minister of justice. He will retain his post until December 1st, however, and thus complete his fiftieth year in the state service. Even with this change, the cabinet crisis will not be finally settled. Dr. von Boettcher, secretary of the interior, and Frieherr von Berlepsch, minister of commerce, are shifting uneasily in their places and may go at any time. Both have offered to resign, but were requested by the emperor, who fears to disquiet the country with more political sensations, to defer action for the present.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

On Friday the emperor had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Frieherr von Bismarck as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments. Frieherr von Bismarck, however, was not reached as to minor appointments.

## THE FIERCE CONDOR

Traveler's Experience with the

Monarch of the Andes,

WHICH IS A VERY DANGEROUS BIRD

The Great Scavenger of the South—Terrible Fate of a Sick Horse—A Duel Between Pumas.

New York, October 29.—Few hunters or travelers in South America have actually seen any condors, the powerful birds of prey that make their home on the summit of the Andes. Staying at one of the uptown hotels there is a young Englishman, Arthur Baird, who has just returned from a two-year's trip through South America. He was there on business, but being something of a hunter he found time to indulge in his favorite sport. He determined to see a condor before he left the country, and with a guide and two companions he made a hunting trip to the foothills of the Andes for the purpose of securing a condor. Baird says that he wanted to see for himself if the birds were the terrible creatures described in fiction, or simply a large kind of eagle, as described by naturalists. He is now ready to back up anything in fiction relating to the power and fierceness of the condor, and is of the opinion that the story of a natural history never saw one of the birds alive.

**Bomb Explosion in London.**  
London, November 5.—A bomb was exploded at midnight in front of No. 11 Tinsley street, corner of Park lane, West London. Reginald Brett, son of Lord Esher, lives in the house at this address. The bomb was shattered and the windows were blown to powder. The windows for a dozen numbers up the street were smashed, plaster was loosened from the ceilings and the occupants fled panic-stricken to the street. Nobody was wounded.

The neighborhood is a fashionable one. At No. 5 is the house of Justice Hawkins, who acted as the legation in Korea. He has recently been condemned Francis Pitt and Giuseppe Farnaro, alias Emile Carnot. It is supposed that the bomb was set by anarchists who wish to wreck the house for that of Justice Hawkins.

**A Spanish Crisis.**  
Madrid, November 4.—Premier Sagasta, who resigned in company with all his colleagues several days ago, has been reconstructed the cabinet. The ministers are: Premier, Sagasta; justice, Martinez Campos; works, Capdeno; finance, Lopez Puigcerver; foreign affairs, Golaizari; war, General Dominguez; finance, Gamazo; marine, Admiral Pasquero.

All took the oath of office before Queen Regent Christiana today.

**Street Car Shed Destroyed in Nashville—Blaze in San Francisco.**  
Nashville, Tenn., November 4.—At 1 o'clock this morning the shed of the Nashville Electric Railway Company, containing electric cars, twenty old mule cars, two buildings and the machine shop, was destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is not known. The shed was valued at \$30,000. Total loss to the electric company and others about \$50,000, all supposed to be insured.

**A \$500,000 Fire.**  
San Francisco, Cal., November 4.—Fire started this morning in the rear of the two-story brick structure No. 422 to 428 Pine street, the ground floor of which was occupied by Goldberg, Lebeaux, Bowen and Co., wholesale and retail grocers. The flames were contained to the premises of the grocery house and a small brick structure adjoining on the west. The total loss is about \$500,000. Insurance, \$250,000. Firemen were injured by falling timbers.

**Firemen Injured in Louisville.**  
Louisville, Ky., November 4.—Six firemen were hurt, two probably fatally by falling walls during a fire which broke out in the store of the Singer Manufacturing Company this afternoon. The men who were probably injured are: Valentine Riehl, captain of the first engine; James Mann, fireman; engine No. 3, left leg broken and internally injured. The losses by fire and water will amount to \$32,000; insurance, \$30,000. The store was a large one, and was filled with smoke, but the matinee audience was dismissed without disaster.

**Heavy Loss at Portland.**  
Portland, Me., November 4.—This city was threatened with another destructive fire this afternoon by the burning of the engine house of the Willamette steam mill, known as "the engine house." The total loss is about \$300,000. Insurance, \$250,000. The engine house was a large one, and was filled with smoke, but the matinee audience was dismissed without disaster.

**Freight Sheds Destroyed.**  
New Orleans, November 4.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the freight sheds of the West Indian and Pacific Steamship Company, on the river bank of the Mississippi. The sheds, together with contents, including 4000 bales of cotton, valued at \$120,000; wheat, cars, sheds, molasses, staves, sawmills, tools, etc., valued at \$150,000. Total loss, \$270,000, well covered by insurance. Fire believed to be incendiary.

**HE IS TIRED.**  
The President Said to Be Weary of the Tariff and Carlisle.

New York, November 4.—An opinion has been growing in Wall street during the last few days that a marked and important change in the policy of the administration may be inaugurated before the year is out. It is that President Cleveland will forsake his entire allegiance to tariff reform and devote a large part of his attention to the unfortunate condition of the nation's finances.

Several indications have pointed to the possibility of this programme. It has been rumored among the officials that Mr. E. C. Benedict, the personal friend of the president, who is a prominent figure in the financial world, has been urging leading financiers upon their belief that what should be done to rehabilitate the treasury and put it in a sound condition. A very influential banker has said: "As the matter looks now, Mr. Cleveland has decided that tariff reform has very slight chances with the coming congress. Republican representatives will replace Democrats in every section of the country. They may be counted upon to oppose any move upon the part of the administration to continue tariff legislation. On the other hand, these republicans, a large majority of them, will be sound money men and anxious to improve the government's finances. Therefore, the president is weary of Carlisle's policy."

Chicago bankers have been talked with, and there is no doubt the financiers of other cities have.

**THE HORSES RAN AWAY.**  
Five Young Ladies Injured by an Accident.

Montgomery, Ala., November 4.—(Special.) A pair of horses attached to a carriage containing five young ladies ran away this afternoon, crushed into a large wheel and injured all of them, one of them, Miss Lizzie Spaulding, it is feared, fatally. The carriage, owned by Mrs. Spaulding, two of the ladies, Misses Barron, daughter of the governor of state; Miss Sally Townsend and Miss Lena Elmore, of this city, who were taking a social drive together. On the top of a hill the horses started and ran away. The ladies dashed madly down the incline and when near the bottom collided with another vehicle. Both carriages were wrecked, two horses were killed and all of the young women more or less hurt. Miss Spaulding's injuries are most serious; the others being of no danger.

**The Case Against Mississippi Officers.**  
Jackson, Miss., November 4.—(Special.) Federal court convenes in this city tomorrow, when the case against the state officers, alleging violation of federal statute in the matter of special warrants, will be argued. The case is of great importance, and it is not generally believed that an indictment will be returned.

## THE FIERCE CONDOR

Traveler's Experience with the

Monarch of the Andes,

WHICH IS A VERY DANGEROUS BIRD

The Great Scavenger of the South—Terrible Fate of a Sick Horse—A Duel Between Pumas.

New York, October 29.—Few hunters or travelers in South America have actually seen any condors, the powerful birds of prey that make their home on the summit of the Andes. Staying at one of the uptown hotels there is a young Englishman, Arthur Baird, who has just returned from a two-year's trip through South America. He was there on business, but being something of a hunter he found time to indulge in his favorite sport. He determined to see a condor before he left the country, and with a guide and two companions he made a hunting trip to the foothills of the Andes for the purpose of securing a condor. Baird says that he wanted to see for himself if the birds were the terrible creatures described in fiction, or simply a large kind of eagle, as described by naturalists. He is now ready to back up anything in fiction relating to the power and fierceness of the condor, and is of the opinion that the story of a natural history never saw one of the birds alive.

**Bomb Explosion in London.**  
London, November 5.—A bomb was exploded at midnight in front of No. 11 Tinsley street, corner of Park lane, West London. Reginald Brett, son of Lord Esher, lives in the house at this address. The bomb was shattered and the windows were blown to powder. The windows for a dozen numbers up the street were smashed, plaster was loosened from the ceilings and the occupants fled panic-stricken to the street. Nobody was wounded.

The neighborhood is a fashionable one. At No. 5 is the house of Justice Hawkins, who acted as the legation in Korea. He has recently been condemned Francis Pitt and Giuseppe Farnaro, alias Emile Carnot. It is supposed that the bomb was set by anarchists who wish to wreck the house for that of Justice Hawkins.

**A Spanish Crisis.**  
Madrid, November 4.—Premier Sagasta, who resigned in company with all his colleagues several days ago, has been reconstructed the cabinet. The ministers are: Premier, Sagasta; justice, Martinez Campos; works, Capdeno; finance, Lopez Puigcerver; foreign affairs, Golaizari; war, General Dominguez; finance, Gamazo; marine, Admiral Pasquero.

All took the oath of office before Queen Regent Christiana today.

**Street Car Shed Destroyed in Nashville—Blaze in San Francisco.**  
Nashville, Tenn., November 4.—At 1 o'clock this morning the shed of the Nashville Electric Railway Company, containing electric cars, twenty old mule cars, two buildings and the machine shop, was destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is not known. The shed was valued at \$30,000. Total loss to the electric company and others about \$50,000, all supposed to be insured.

**A \$500,000 Fire.**  
San Francisco, Cal., November 4.—Fire started this morning in the rear of the two-story brick structure No. 422 to 428 Pine street, the ground floor of which was occupied by Goldberg, Lebeaux, Bowen and Co., wholesale and retail grocers. The flames were contained to the premises of the grocery house and a small brick structure adjoining on the west. The total loss is about \$500,000. Insurance, \$250,000. Firemen were injured by falling timbers.

**Firemen Injured in Louisville.**  
Louisville, Ky., November 4.—Six firemen were hurt, two probably fatally by falling walls during a fire which broke out in the store of the Singer Manufacturing Company this afternoon. The men who were probably injured are: Valentine Riehl, captain of the first engine; James Mann, fireman; engine No. 3, left leg broken and internally injured. The losses by fire and water will amount to \$32,000; insurance, \$30,000. The store was a large one, and was filled with smoke, but the matinee audience was dismissed without disaster.

**Heavy Loss at Portland.**  
Portland, Me., November 4.—This city was threatened with another destructive fire this afternoon by the burning of the engine house of the Willamette steam mill, known as "the engine house." The total loss is about \$300,000. Insurance, \$250,000. The engine house was a large one, and was filled with smoke, but the matinee audience was dismissed without disaster.

**Freight Sheds Destroyed.**  
New Orleans, November 4.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the freight sheds of the West Indian and Pacific Steamship Company, on the river bank of the Mississippi. The sheds, together with contents, including 4000 bales of cotton, valued at \$120,000; wheat, cars, sheds, molasses, staves, sawmills, tools, etc., valued at \$150,000. Total loss, \$270,000, well covered by insurance. Fire believed to be incendiary.

**HE IS TIRED.**  
The President Said to Be Weary of the Tariff and Carlisle.

New York, November 4.—An opinion has been growing in Wall street during the last few days that a marked and important change in the policy of the administration may be inaugurated before the year is out. It is that President Cleveland will forsake his entire allegiance to tariff reform and devote a large part of his attention to the unfortunate condition of the nation's finances.

Several indications have pointed to the possibility of this programme. It has been rumored among the officials that Mr. E. C. Benedict, the personal friend of the president, who is a prominent figure in the financial world, has been urging leading financiers upon their belief that what should be done to rehabilitate the treasury and put it in a sound condition. A very influential banker has said: "As the matter looks now, Mr. Cleveland has decided that tariff reform has very slight chances with the coming congress. Republican representatives will replace Democrats in every section of the country. They may be counted upon to oppose any move upon the part of the administration to continue tariff legislation. On the other hand, these republicans, a large majority of them, will be sound money men and anxious to improve the government's finances. Therefore, the president is weary of Carlisle's policy."

Chicago bankers have been talked with, and there is no doubt the financiers of other cities have.

**THE HORSES RAN AWAY.**  
Five Young Ladies Injured by an Accident.

Montgomery, Ala., November 4.—(Special.) A pair of horses attached to a carriage containing five young ladies ran away this afternoon, crushed into a large wheel and injured all of them, one of them, Miss Lizzie Spaulding, it is feared, fatally. The carriage, owned by Mrs. Spaulding, two of the ladies, Misses Barron, daughter of the governor of state; Miss Sally Townsend and Miss Lena Elmore, of this city, who were taking a social drive together. On the top of a hill the horses started and ran away. The ladies dashed madly down the incline and when near the bottom collided with another vehicle. Both carriages were wrecked, two horses were killed and all of the young women more or less hurt. Miss Spaulding's injuries are most serious; the others being of no danger.

**The Case Against Mississippi Officers.**  
Jackson, Miss., November 4.—(Special.) Federal court convenes in this city tomorrow, when the case against the state officers, alleging violation of federal statute in the matter of special warrants, will be argued. The case is of great importance, and it is not generally believed that an indictment will be returned.

## THE FIERCE CONDOR

Traveler's Experience with the

Monarch of the Andes,

WHICH IS A VERY DANGEROUS BIRD

The Great Scavenger of the South—Terrible Fate of a Sick Horse—A Duel Between Pumas.

New York, October 29.—Few hunters or travelers in South America have actually seen any condors, the powerful birds of prey that make their home on the summit of the Andes. Staying at one of the uptown hotels there is a young Englishman, Arthur Baird, who has just returned from a two-year's trip through South America. He was there on business, but being something of a hunter he found time to indulge in his favorite sport. He determined to see a condor before he left the country, and with a guide and two companions he made a hunting trip to the foothills of the Andes for the purpose of securing a condor. Baird says that he wanted to see for himself if the birds were the terrible creatures described in fiction, or simply a large kind of eagle, as described by naturalists. He is now ready to back up anything in fiction relating to the power and fierceness of the condor, and is of the opinion that the story of a natural history never saw one of the birds alive.

**Bomb Explosion in London.**  
London, November 5.—A bomb was exploded at midnight in front of No. 11 Tinsley street, corner of Park lane, West London. Reginald Brett, son of Lord Esher, lives in the house at this address. The bomb was shattered and the windows were blown to powder. The windows for a dozen numbers up the street were smashed, plaster was loosened from the ceilings and the occupants fled panic-stricken to the street. Nobody was wounded.

The neighborhood is a fashionable one. At No. 5 is the house of Justice Hawkins, who acted as the legation in Korea. He has recently been condemned Francis Pitt and Giuseppe Farnaro, alias Emile Carnot. It is supposed that the bomb was set by anarchists who wish to wreck the house for that of Justice Hawkins.

**A Spanish Crisis.**  
Madrid, November 4.—Premier Sagasta, who resigned in company with all his colleagues several days ago, has been reconstructed the cabinet. The ministers are: Premier, Sagasta; justice, Martinez Campos; works, Capdeno; finance, Lopez Puigcerver; foreign affairs, Golaizari; war, General Dominguez; finance, Gamazo; marine, Admiral Pasquero.

All took the oath of office before Queen Regent Christiana today.

**Street Car Shed Destroyed in Nashville—Blaze in San Francisco.**  
Nashville, Tenn., November 4.—At 1 o'clock this morning the shed of the Nashville Electric Railway Company, containing electric cars, twenty old mule cars, two buildings and the machine shop, was destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is not known. The shed was valued at \$30,000. Total loss to the electric company and others about \$50,000, all supposed to be insured.

**A \$500,000 Fire.**  
San Francisco, Cal., November 4.—Fire started this morning in the rear of the two-story brick structure No. 422 to 428 Pine street, the ground floor of which was occupied by Goldberg, Lebeaux, Bowen and Co., wholesale and retail grocers. The flames were contained to the premises of the grocery house and a small brick structure adjoining on the west. The total loss is about \$500,000. Insurance, \$250,000. Firemen were injured by falling timbers.

**Firemen Injured in Louisville.**  
Louisville, Ky., November 4.—Six firemen were hurt, two probably fatally by falling walls during a fire which broke out in the store of the Singer Manufacturing Company this afternoon. The men who were probably injured are: Valentine Riehl, captain of the first engine; James Mann, fireman; engine No. 3, left leg broken and internally injured. The losses by fire and water will amount to \$32,000; insurance, \$30,000. The store was a large one, and was filled with smoke, but the matinee audience was dismissed without disaster.

**Heavy Loss at Portland.**  
Portland, Me., November 4.—This city was threatened with another destructive fire this afternoon by the burning of the engine house of the Willamette steam mill, known as "the engine house." The total loss is about \$300,000. Insurance, \$250,000. The engine house was a large one, and was filled with smoke, but the matinee audience was dismissed without disaster.

**Freight Sheds Destroyed.**  
New Orleans, November 4.—Fire this afternoon destroyed







## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

The Daily, per year, \$2.00  
The Sunday, per year, \$1.00  
The Weekly, per year, \$1.00  
All editions sent postpaid to any address.  
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and we do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.  
The Constitution can be found on sale at the following:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.  
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.  
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 124 Vine st.  
NEW YORK—Brennan's, 124 Fifth avenue.  
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street.  
KANSAS CITY—W. A. Rode, 418 Main st.  
SAN FRANCISCO—R. C. Wilbur.

12 CENTS PER WEEK  
For The Daily Constitution, 50 cents per calendar month, sixteen cents per week. For The Daily and Sunday Constitution, 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once. Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

ATLANTA, GA., November 5, 1894.

## Vote Tomorrow!

Go to the polls tomorrow and vote for the democratic nominee for congress in your district!

Here in the fifth it is unnecessary to remind our readers that Colonel Livingston deserves the vote of every genuine democrat. His loyalty to the party, his devotion to the Chicago platform, his active work for Atlanta and for his constituents generally have won for him the hearty good will of every democrat in the district.

We must poll a full vote in all the districts. Georgia should send a solid democratic delegation to congress as she has done for the past twenty years. The nominees are the choice of the party, and they have a right to its unbroken support.

If you can walk or ride to the polls tomorrow it is your duty to go and cast your vote for the nominee.

Talk is not what is wanted now. Votes are wanted. Votes count!

## The Party and the President.

Chairman Faulkner's "honest judgment" with respect to Mr. Cleveland's interest in the congressional elections has been abundantly vindicated by the fact that the president has contributed \$1,000 to the campaign fund to be employed in paying the expenses of the congressional contest.

So far, so good. But not a dollar has Mr. Cleveland given to the New York state democratic campaign fund, and not a word has he spoken in behalf of the state organization or its candidates. On the contrary the country has been treated to the spectacle of a democratic president turning his back on the organization that took him up and made him what he is in politics. Having reached the end, the means are forgotten or treated with contempt.

The interest that the democratic party has in Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward the state organization in New York purely impersonal. These who are interested in the future of the party on account of the principles on which it is based do not measure the importance of these principles by Mr. Cleveland's indifference. They do not fear that any genuine democrat will lose his interest in those principles by reason of the president's treatment of the organization to which he is under the deepest obligations. But they do fear, and not without reason, that thousands of voters, not only in New York state, but in all parts of the country will regard Mr. Cleveland's attitude of studied indifference to party success as an example to be followed. They fear, too, that this attitude of the president will disgust thousands of voters who are already dissatisfied with the course of the administration and drive them temporarily out of the party at this critical juncture when the vote of every democrat is needed in order to insure the further success of the party.

It is not to be denied that there is a deep feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction in the minds of many democratic voters with respect to the course of recent events. Some are disgusted with the failure of financial legislation, and some are dissatisfied with the treasury policy of the administration. Under these circumstances only very strong provocation is necessary to satisfy these dissatisfied and disgusted voters that they have nothing to lose by staying away from the polls.

In the face of the stubborn and sullen refusal of the president to go to the rescue of his party in his own state, when it is beset by the republicans and attacked by men calling themselves his friends, how can any democratic leader or any democratic newspaper recall these dissatisfied and disgusted voters to the polls without unqualifiedly condemning and denouncing the conduct of Mr. Cleveland? Every democratic newspaper that urges a democratic vote to support his party and his party candidates must plead guilty to attacking the administration; for Mr. Cleveland is permitting his personal friends in his own state to advertise his opposition to the party's candidate. And not a day has passed since the friends of Mr. Cleveland organized their opposition to the party in New York that the voters of that state have not been told that if the president were to vote at all he would vote against the democratic candidate for governor. This statement has not only gone uncontradicted from day to day, but the truth of it has been more than confirmed by the attitude of Mr. Cleveland, who has persistently refused to lift a hand or speak a word in behalf of the democratic party and its candidate in New York.

What is to be the outcome of it all? Tomorrow's result will tell part of the story, but it will not tell it all. How will these comparatively few persons who are tied to the personal fortunes of Mr. Cleveland by the strings of official par-

riage be able to defend the president's desertion of his party in the above aspect of the union at a crisis like the present? How do they propose to excuse and cover up the slap he has given his party everywhere over the shoulders of New York? With what sort of taste will they return to the old complaint that the policy and platform of the party cannot be defended without attacking the president and the administration. It is perfectly certain that the power of patronage would compel a number of democrats to follow Mr. Cleveland wherever he may go, and to applaud whatever course he may pursue without regard to the effect his attitude might have on the party, and yet we shall watch with some degree of curiosity the arguments of those who have sought to convince the people that Mr. Cleveland is more important than party principles.

But these are matters of passing interest. Our chief anxiety is in regard to the effect that Mr. Cleveland's singular and inexcusable indifference to the fortunes of his party in his own state will have on the result in New York and elsewhere throughout the country. We sincerely trust and pray that the party may prove to be more potent than the president's indifference.

## Rumors from Russia.

While the late czar's physicians ascribe his death to contracted granular kidneys, it is generally believed in Russia that he was poisoned. The symptoms of his case are identical with those of arsenical poisoning, and some of the highest officials of the empire do not hesitate to say that he was, in their opinion, killed by arsenic administered in small quantities for a long time.

Perhaps the poisoners were at work a year. The drug could have been administered in small quantities, and there would have been no immediate result, but the victim's constitution would have broken down gradually, and for months before his death it would not have been necessary to administer any poison in order to kill him.

This is the talk in St. Petersburg, and it is even claimed that the conspirators have already directed their attention to the new czar, and that his loss of appetite and other symptoms indicate arsenical poisoning. People now recall the bulletin of the nihilists a year ago in which it was announced that no further attempts would be made to blow up the czar, and that he would be allowed to travel in safety, but that he would certainly die in his bed within five years. It is believed that the poisoning conspiracy dates from that time, and that the nihilists have decided that it is more certain to succeed than any other plan.

But Stepanik, one of the most influential of the nihilists, has just made public the statement that hereafter the nihilists will not resort to any form of violence. He says that they have decided to push their educational work more vigorously than ever and rely upon the pressure of public opinion to bring about a peaceful revolution in Russia which will make despotism a thing of the past.

Stepanik's programme is reasonable, and we find it easier to believe that the nihilists have adopted it than to believe the story about the poisoning of Alexander and the conspiracy to get rid of Nicholas in the same way. Another thing which discredits the poisoning story is the fact that several members of the czar's family for generations died of the same kidney troubles that proved fatal in his case. If the nihilists are powerful and cunning enough to administer poison to a czar in small doses every day for a year it would have been an easy matter for them to have killed him at once, without running the risk of being detected during the slow process of poisoning. Conspirators close enough to the czar to spend a year dosing him with needles would have been virtually in control of the kitchen and dining room. If we are to believe this then we must abandon our old ideas about the efficiency of the Russian police and secret detectives about the royal palace. The story is too unreasonable.

## A Brighter Southern Outlook.

A review of the material development of the south in The New York Herald contains so many interesting facts that it is worth summarizing here. The census of 1870, as compared with that of 1850, showed a decline in the assessed value of southern property of \$2,100,000,000. The census of 1880 showed a gain in ten years of \$3,240,000,000, and that of 1890 a gain of \$3,893,000,000 over that of 1880. These astounding figures are the result of a development of agricultural, mining and manufacturing resources unequalled in any other section of the union. There is nothing like it in the history of the world.

Commenting on these facts, Mr. R. H. Edmonds, of The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, says:

In all time more than one decade from the time the work of development may be said to have begun, it is not a question whether Alabama can compete with Pennsylvania in iron, but whether Pennsylvania can compete with Alabama. Nobody now doubts that the south can compete with New England in the manufacture of cotton goods, but many do doubt whether New England can compete with the south. The lumber business has become a leading one in the south, and it is rather to the south than to the northwest that the country will look in the future for its lumber supply.

Mr. J. A. Tompkins, a leading manufacturer of Charlotte, writes: The south may be said to have accomplished the following things: 1. It has shaken off the idea of dependence on the negro as the laborer, and the latter is falling into the relation of helper to the white laborer.

2. It has accumulated capital enough to undertake very extensive manufacturing without, in many cases, the need to borrow capital from the north. 3. It has demonstrated that the southern man makes as successful a manufacturer as any man in the north, and that the climate is rather an advantage than a disadvantage to successful and profitable work. 4. In iron, cotton and lumber manufacturing it is not a question whether the south can hold its own against other sections, but whether other sections can compete with the south.

Now, add the fruit and vegetable productions of the south made available by

increased transportation facilities, and imagine what the future will be!

The total value of farm products in the south in 1890 was \$688,000,000, against \$1,550,000,000 for the remainder of the country. In 1880 the south produced \$773,000,000, a gain of \$107,000,000, or 16 per cent, while the gain in the rest of the country was \$144,000,000, or 9 per cent. The south had \$3,182,000,000 invested in farm interests in 1890, and the total production yielded a revenue of 24.1 per cent on the capital. All other sections combined had \$12,707,000,000 invested in farm operations, and the product was only 13.1 per cent gross revenue. For every dollar the northern farmers received on the capital invested the southern farmers received nearly two dollars.

In the north the cold winter and short summers increase living expenses, while in the south the conditions are reversed. The low price of cotton hampers the southern farmer, but the new use of cotton seed for oil and feeding helps him. The Texas Miner says:

Just figure for yourself. Take the minimum of the estimated cotton crop of Texas in bales, multiply by 500 pounds to the bale, multiply that by three, being three pounds of seed to each pound of ginned cotton; then divide the number of pounds by the amount of seed and seed at \$10 a ton, and you will find that the product will be 3,000,000 head of fat cattle. Calculate the value when fat averaging 600 pounds and take that at 34 cents a pound and it will be \$70,000,000. Now let us see what the cotton raiser should receive at \$10 a ton for his seed, and we find it to be \$20,000,000. The 3,000,000 cattle before feeding are worth \$18 a head, or \$54,000,000. Take the value after fattening—say only \$35—and it would leave an increase by feeding of \$4,000,000. Will any mathematician tell us that our figures are wrong, or tell us what large staple, with cotton at a bale an acre and five cents a pound and seed at \$10 a ton, beats king cotton in profit to the farmer?

A North Carolina correspondent of The American Grocer declares that five-cent cotton means more hogs and more corn, less money spent in the west and more money at home. The Herald writer goes on to say:

Let us glance at the increase in cotton manufacturing in the south, as shown by the census returns of 1880 and 1890, and by the latter figures of The Manufacturers' Record:

	1880	1890	1894
Capital, \$	\$1,376,133	\$6,124,986	\$87,000,000
No. spindles	667,754	1,712,593	2,774,087

Let us glance at the iron production of the south for a decade, as shown by the census returns: In 1880, 754,614 tons; in 1890, 2,947,235 tons.

The increase in iron is none the less marvelous: In 1880, 5,676,160 tons; in 1890, 17,792,945 tons. Railroad construction increased during the same decade much faster than in any other section. The census returns show that in 1880 there were 24,552 miles in operation, while in 1890 there were 49,367 miles.

Any other section exhibit such a record? With these facts before us it is plain that the south is entering an era of prosperity surpassing anything dreamed of by our fathers. Lord Bacon said: "There be three things that make a nation great and prosperous—a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy conveyance of men and things from place to place." All these conditions we have, and more—a favorable climate, inexhaustible natural resources, a practical monopoly of the products most needed by the outside world, and a race of industrious, thrifty and law-abiding people who are determined to make their section the richest as well as the fairest region of the republic.

## The Nicaragua Canal.

The New York Tribune states that the Nicaragua Canal Company has secured enough capital to go on with the work of constructing the canal.

Unfortunately, however, the capital has been secured in London by Smith M. Weed and J. R. Bartlett, who went there last summer on that mission. These gentlemen have been severely criticised for going abroad after foreign capital. It is thought by many that they should have waited until the money they needed was raised in the United States. The friends of Weed and Bartlett justify their action. They say that congress has given no indication of its willingness to aid the enterprise and American capitalists have held back. So they have gone right ahead and raised the money in England, and in so doing they have made it certain that the canal will be under British control, for a time at least.

If it is possible, it is to be hoped that congress will yet be able to help the enterprise and prevent England from absolutely dominating a waterway which will so materially affect our commercial interests. The case especially needs this short route from her ports to the Pacific coasts of the two Americas, and Japan and China.

We cannot afford to give up such an important highway to England, and if we submit for a time the necessity of the case will force us some day to forcibly seize the canal if we cannot purchase it. If the company is not already bought by a contract with the British capitalists congress should lose no time when it convenes in aiding the construction of the canal in a way that will place it under the protection of the federal government.

## The Overproduction of Literature.

The statement that The Century Magazine receives about 9,000 articles a year and only has room for the publication of 400, causes The Washington Post to remark that other magazines, literary weeklies and Sunday papers have a similar experience, their supply being greatly in excess of the demand.

It is true that magazines and publishers pay high prices to a few writers who are famous and popular, but thousands of writers who turn out good novels, stories, histories, essays and poems find no market for their work, or if they sell it the prices are not remunerative.

These are discouraging facts, but they do not check the thousands of young men and women who start out every year to make a living in literary fields. Possibly one in a thousand of these aspirants achieves a moderate degree of success, but failure is the inevitable fate of the great majority.

A young man of even the most brilliant talent who devotes himself entirely to literature will have a very hard time unless he has an income that will

support him. In this country there is such an overproduction of literature and so much competition that every literary man will find it more satisfactory to have some regular occupation that will make him a living. He can then employ his leisure hours in writing, and if it brings him no money he will have something else to sustain him. We believe that men who are not dependent upon the earnings of their pens will do better work than the half-starved writers whose daily bread depends upon the acceptance of an article. There is no good reason why a story writer, historian or poet should not follow some profession or business, and do his literary work at night when the spirit moves him. Such work then becomes a recreation, and it is likely to be of better quality than when it is forced every day as a regular task.

These views are not new by any means, but the young writers who are giving up their best chances in life while they are writing for the uncertain rewards of literature should give them due consideration.

## A Noble Association.

The members of the Association for the Advancement of Women, who will reach Atlanta today from Knoxville, where they have just closed their annual session, will be cordially welcomed.

These ladies are not devoted to the facts and objects of the so-called women's rights advocates. Some of them may believe in giving women the ballot, but the main work of the association is to broaden the field of women's work, and to aid them in their struggle to equip themselves for their duties at home and abroad.

Among the members are such distinguished women as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"; Mrs. Ednah Cheney, Mrs. Henrietta Walcott, Mrs. Lily Lord Tift, Mrs. Frances Stuart Parker, Mrs. Mary N. Adams, Miss Chanler and quite a number of well-known southerners.

During their stay in Atlanta our visitors will doubtless find out that our people are full of sympathy with every movement tending to promote the real advancement of women, and are ready to take an active part in it.

Tomorrow will tell the story.

The democrats of Georgia cannot afford to have any but fair elections.

John Sherman will find it a hard matter to convert Pat Walsh or Gus Bacon to goldbuggery.

Does The Constitution look like a victim? Not on your ambrotype!

The reason gold will have to be exported is because we didn't get enough for our staple commodities in Europe to pay our debts there.

Have the mercantile interests of New York and the rest of the nation taken hold on the belief that the low price of cotton and wheat wouldn't affect them? They will have to dance to the tune of low prices and then they will have to help pay the British bill.

Vote for the democratic candidates tomorrow.

Don't throw away your vote and don't leave it at home.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A young prince in Vienna, advertised for a wife worth at least \$1,500,000. His title would probably win such a bride in the New York market.

The New York World will turn its dome into a mammoth election signal tower next Tuesday night. As visitors who stroll about the belief that the low price of cotton and wheat wouldn't affect them? They will have to dance to the tune of low prices and then they will have to help pay the British bill.

There were lawyers in Babylon 2,500 years before Christ.

Says The Chicago Times: "The latest device of criminality is to obtain admission to a house by subterfuge and then, with violence or by trickery, accomplish an unlawful purpose. People are themselves much to blame for misfortunes that thus arrive. The incident reported yesterday of a woman obtaining access to a famous hotel by the pretext of being a society reporter is a direct point. As soon as her complaint victim complied with a request for music on the piano the adventures struck her over the head with a club, which fell to do deadly work only because the blow, being ill aimed, fell upon a substantial knot of hair instead of on a forehead or the side of the intended victim's skull. The wretch who perpetrated this attempt at assassination escaped by the help of two male candidates who were too busy to enter an uproar or to manage her escape and their own, should she fail. Instances are common of housekeepers admitting spurious workmen to their houses without taking precaution to ascertain whence they come or who authorized sending them."

The late czar's habits were very simple, says a recent biographer. But the habits of the people he sent to Siberia were much simpler.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL PRESS PERSONALS.

Rockdale Banner: We met and shook the hand of Hon. Bill Smith, of Gwinnett county, while in Atlanta last Monday.

There is not a more prominent man in Georgia than he. He has a political record any man might feel proud of. Calhoun Times: The Georgia legislature has never been presided over by a man more eminently fitted for the speaker's chair than Hon. Bill Fleming. He is one of the ablest legislators in the state today and will discharge well the duties imposed upon him.

Calhoun County Courier: The Constitution of last Thursday had a very good picture of Judge J. L. Boynton in its proceedings of the legislature with the following note: "Judge Boynton is a familiar figure." The judge is one of the best in the dock.

Hale's Weekly: Our representative, Hon. A. J. Smith, is taking a stand in the "front ranks." He is a man of strong character—just such as make good legislators.

Montezuma Record: "Talk about popular senators," remarked a prominent Georgian to us the other day. "It is surprising how your man Lewis has won the confidence and popular favor of the general assembly of the state. The Kimball, as you know, is the popular place for political gossip and your young senator has made friends with his whole acquaintance, where he appears as much at home in his new quarters as when in his banking office and judging from the number of callers he judg-

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Happy on the Way.  
No matter how the weather goes,  
We're happy on the way;  
The apple's red as any rose,  
The fields are stacked with hay.

See the rabbit running;  
Fox has lost his cunning;  
Lots o' game for gunnin'—  
Happy on the way!

No matter how the weather goes,  
We're happy on the way;  
In winter-time it always snows,  
But violets come in May.

See the partridge flyin'—  
Fat enough for tryin';  
Just can't think o' squinin'—  
Happy on the way!

A Georgia editor is convinced that there is no money in cotton when the farmer has to sell two bales for enough to buy bagging for one.

At the Crossroads.  
"My friend, how do you cook a Georgia 'possum'?"  
"On the fire."  
"You're sharp, ain't you?"  
"No; I'm Jones!"

We should certainly bunch our elections in Georgia and give the moonlight stilleries a chance to rest for repairs.

A Happy Song.  
Sing a song o' good times,  
Comin' up the hill;  
Blowin' o' the whistles,  
An' turnin' o' the mill!

When the times are open  
All the birds'll sing;  
Silver in the pocket,  
An' the country on the ring!

An exchange says "The autumn poets are very much in earnest." And so are the autumn editors, whose waste baskets are equal to all the falling leaves.

A Job's Comforter.  
"Colonel, how old are you now?"  
"Just close to it."  
"Cheer up! I had a grandmother who lived to be eighty-two."

The man who can't keep his feet still when he hears a fiddle is not bothered with hard times and the rest of them.

Wall of the Bards.  
The poets wait laurels from Time,  
And cut quite a figure and dash;  
But, oh, that a jing in rhyme  
Were only a jingle in cash!

The Ladies' Home Journal is running Eugene Field as one of its star attractions. "Gene had his picture taken for it recently with his eyes shut."

The Usual Rule.  
Life is full of beauty,  
And if you're not a poet,  
You'll never get elected!

A correspondent wants to know if Georgia farmers "are really using cotton bales for fence posts?" Why, certainly! They're lots cheaper than wood.

## CLEVELAND AND HILL.

West Georgia News: It is stated that President Cleveland failed to register, and that the splendid campaign of Mr. Hill, upon the success of which may hang the hopes of the democratic party, may suffer defeat because of Mr. Cleveland's indifference.

It is strange that some papers professing to be the cream of democracy can, where so much is at stake, not only be quiet, but actually refuse to lift a finger to help the cause of the party.

It is more strange that these "pinkie" specimens of democratic loyalty go so far as to impeach the democracy of journals that would urge the president to break the silence and save the party.

In the midst of all it is refreshing to see papers like The Constitution standing for free coinage and urging the legislature, congress and the president to lend a hand in saving the party and the country.

Rochele Solid South: Our position some time since that Mr. Cleveland would like to see the democratic party disrupted, has some proof in the New York situation. Mr. Hill is making a gallant fight for the success of the party in New York, but we find that a goodly number of the strongest supporters of Mr. Cleveland have got up an opposition ticket, which is likely to elect a republican governor. The Solid South cares very little for the success or defeat of Hill, personally, but we do think that Mr. Cleveland's silence lends color to the ticket that is set up to butcher the party.

The Savannah News says "They cannot bulldoze Mr. Cleveland." We thought that he manifested such great love for democracy that his loyalty to the principles would allow him to speak some word of encouragement, even for Hill, if not for the party, in return for Hill's work in carrying New York and throwing her electoral votes to him in '92. Alas, for such democracy!

Americus Times-Recorder: President Cleveland was enough in politics in his state to urge his party to defeat Ed Murphy for senator, but he can't write a letter now urging the election of Hill. In the first case nothing depended on Murphy's election; in the latter the existence of democracy in New York and possibly in the nation is at stake on Hill's success.

Augusta Herald: Cleveland has made himself very unpopular by refusing to assist Hill in his present campaign. Personal feeling should certainly vanish when the weal of the party is at stake.

Griffin News: Mr. Cleveland seems to be a man without a country. If he doesn't watch out, he may also prove to be a man without a party.

Legislative Press Personals.  
Rockdale Banner: We met and shook the hand of Hon. Bill Smith, of Gwinnett county, while in Atlanta last Monday.

There is not a more prominent man in Georgia than he. He has a political record any man might feel proud of. Calhoun Times: The Georgia legislature has never been presided over by a man more eminently fitted for the speaker's chair than Hon. Bill Fleming. He is one of the ablest legislators in the state today and will discharge well the duties imposed upon him.

Calhoun County Courier: The Constitution of last Thursday had a very good picture of Judge J. L. Boynton in its proceedings of the legislature with the following note: "Judge Boynton is a familiar figure." The judge is one of the best in the dock.

Hale's Weekly: Our representative, Hon. A. J. Smith, is taking a stand in the "front ranks." He is a man of strong character—just such as make good legislators.

Montezuma Record: "Talk about popular senators," remarked a prominent Georgian to us the other day. "It is surprising how your man Lewis has won the confidence and popular favor of the general assembly of the state. The Kimball, as you know, is the popular place for political gossip and your young senator has made friends with his whole acquaintance, where he appears as much at home in his new quarters as when in his banking office and judging from the number of callers he judg-

He knew as well as they did.  
From The Woonsocket Reporter.  
Pastor—You ought to be ashamed of your self! Even animals know when to stop drinking." The judge is one of the best in the dock.

Topper—So do I when I drink what they do.

Wee for Coming Generations.  
From The Cincinnati Tribune.  
Tommy—What you cryin' about, cry baby?

Jiminy—Aw! You'd cry, if your pants was made out yer sister's old bicycle bloomers!

Did He Do It?  
From The Detroit Free Press.  
Mother (sternly)—Kitty, didn't Charley Lee try to kiss you last night at the front door?

Daughter (blushing)—Not very hard, mamma.

elves while not engaged in his senatorial duties you would think that he was the governor."

Danielsville Monitor: Senator Branch has introduced a bill to leave elections for county officers on the same day that members of the general assembly are elected. This is a step in the right direction and we hope to see the bill passed.

## SENATOR BACON'S ELECTION.

A Rebuke to the Goldbugs.  
From Hale's Weekly.

His election was a strong stroke to the single gold standard idea in Georgia. Bacon, Garrard and Walsh declared for silver; Turner against it. The vote stood on the silver question in the democratic caucus 123 to 37 in favor of free silver. The yellow bugs are not in it.

## Of the John Sherman Stamp.

From The Macon Evening News.  
Any attempt to place Major Bacon, the democratic nominee for senator, in line with Congressman Turner on the financial question is only a result of failure. Such "metallists" as Turner and Hoke Smith are "friends of silver" in about the same way that John Sherman is a "friend to silver."

A Great Day's Work.  
From The Sparta Ishmelite.

It will be seen, further, that of the votes cast 123 were for candidates favoring free coinage and only 37 were favorable to Cleveland's financial policy. Turner was recognized as the administration candidate in the caucus. It was a great day's work for democracy. It is gratifying to the Ishmelite that Turner is not in it at all.

A Black Eye for the Goldbugs.  
From The Athens Banner.

Georgia is undoubtedly for free silver, and the goldbug doctrine received a big black eye in the overwhelming defeat of Henry G. Turner in his race for the senate.

What Turner's Defeat Means.  
From The Augusta Herald.

The Baltimore Sun may read in the defeat of Mr. Turner that Georgia is in favor of free silver when she can get it.

## THE EXPOSITION.

A Magnificent Success.  
From The Jonesboro Enterprise.

The Cotton States and International exposition which opens in Atlanta on September 1, 1895, promises to be a most magnificent success.

Not only is the whole nation taking considerable interest in this southern enterprise, but the eyes of the South American countries and of the nations of the old world are opening to this excellent opportunity to advance their commercial relations with this growing and resourceful section. Every exhibit will redound to the person, corporation or country exhibiting, and especially will the showing made in our home exhibits be profitable to the people of the south. High-class immigration will be attracted to this section if we will only show the advantages to be found in our soil and climate. The people of the cotton country should take a great local interest in this big exposition



OF THE TOWN

of the Order of Hail- is determined to do its entertainment of the grand order which is to hold its convention in this city next

a fair to be given in this on the 23d instant and to be for two weeks, is rapidly it is already assured that it will be successful in the the funds for the coming national conference next May. The promoters of the are up by the members of the of the local division they are interesting them in the work of preparing the idea is to give a grand for the purpose of raising such expenses as may be a preparation for a grand visitors when they come.

John W. Humphries has and patience with the ready for the fair. He co-operation of all the city in the matter of that are to be competed for contests during the progress of L. O. Spaulding & Co. will of the handsome dinner lamp for the use of passenger their trains, and several a conductor's uniform, to the fair is running high, warranted that there will in Atlanta when the event

to see so many Atlanta to the exposition grounds afternoon," said Mr. Tom cashier of the Atlanta Banking Company, yesterday means that the people of all this city are interested in this early in the afternoon hundreds of men, driven go out to the park ground the work of grading the buildings. It is estimated that people have been lost an Atlanta enterprise."

in nine cases out of ten, of decency is publicly stage is the offender? Is it that it is necessarily mean and morals? Why not a standard of decency of the newspaper and should offense after required pass without re- public on a standard, no riding line."

ference to recent alleged line, these questions are of a question that is a distinction between the refinement of feeling the coarse and the vulgar on religious and political charge of a bores or a person even defended stage per- dressed midday. The feel- have taken advantage of to make advance after aim of broadness and sup- the country, playing caters, companies whose one continual offense and refinement are re- of plays that come for any person to see, and artistic. But now and along a play, and the ash. The offense may not or even in the words, but only there.

of a very delicate does it with such fine, artistic feel- of coarseness never in Magdalen, yet the treat- s, as artistic and refined sive person never feels o widely separated from

a clearly defined line in managers and audiences

Silver Senators. Times, dem.

caucus by the democratic of Augustus O. Bacon

strength of the silver elec- tory party. Before the there were four senators- of these Congressmen H. owed gold monetarist, Secretary Hoke Smith

the favorite and rep- and Walsh are all pro- and made free silver campaign. With all the behind him Mr. Turner of the 16 votes cast. 30 and was declared the

Mr. Walsh with the to fill out the re- Senator Colquitt's term, he held during the last ment of Governor thus has two free silver

NEWS NOTES.

C. H. Dewell have dis- light miles south of Fort started out Thursday of discovery. Ar- found to be forty or and sixty feet through- few feet and found H. Not far from the top of human bones. They of preservation. The were examined and the death indicated extreme a sure that the mound relics in the shape of such trinkets and ar- ally in the shape of times, when the wild monarchs of all that North America.

of Florida, quarrelled on about a load of hay. Holgerstrom threw and him names and finally fishing pole. The doctor made him angry, and he knocked the woman and said, "kick her and her. The doctor then sent her, and a woman's injuries were

# AIRY, FAIRY LILLIAN

Her Advance Pictures Got Bill Poster Dooley Into Trouble.

## A CASE WAS MADE AGAINST HIM

And He Will Be Arraigned in Police Court This Afternoon—The Story of the Trouble.

Dooley, Atlanta's billboard artist, will walk in to the police courtroom this afternoon and await the sounding of his name by the clerk of the court.

And when his name is called he will step to the front and listen to the charge which has been registered against him by the officers of the city of Atlanta.

A paste brush, a tub of paste, a large billboard and an eight-foot engraving of Lillian Lewis, the same Lillian of gold, buckle garter and named lion fame, both of which flooded the country, will be the ground work of the story in which Dooley, the leading billboard artist of the country, will figure.

As is well known, since the appearance of the supposed pretty photograph of a presumable, pretty woman in the "Black Sheep" quite to the point of some of the pictures which go on the walls and other billboards before shows come has sprung up in the city, and a petition has been sent to the general council asking that Dooley, the purveyor, as it were, in matters of art, billboard art, be prohibited from spreading paste on the walls to hold them.

And all this is the story of the trouble, but with that same loyalty to every law, proposed in him, he went to work before yesterday to post the pictures of Lillian Lewis, the woman who posed for the Nevada statue and got left. The large hang- ers on the wall were made up of two pic- tures. One was Antony in what ap- peared to be some kind of nocturnal apparel, while the other represented a woman who was evidently trying to keep the mosquitoes off. The picture was a piece of art to the worshippers of the billboard, and during the day yesterday many groups formed around the pictures.

During the afternoon some kind of a complaint was lodged at police headquar- ters against the billboard artist. Mr. Dooley, who was evidently trying to keep the mosquitoes off, the picture was a piece of art to the worshippers of the billboard, and during the day yesterday many groups formed around the pictures.

During the afternoon some kind of a complaint was lodged at police headquar- ters against the billboard artist. Mr. Dooley, who was evidently trying to keep the mosquitoes off, the picture was a piece of art to the worshippers of the billboard, and during the day yesterday many groups formed around the pictures.

# COUNCIL MEETS TODAY

Several Important Questions Will Be Considered.

## THE PAVING QUESTION WILL COME UP

And It Is Probable That Something Will Be Done Looking to Improvement in That Direction.

An important session of council will be held in the city hall this afternoon on the usual hour. Several questions of interest to the Atlanta public will be considered.

One question that is sure to be brought up is that relative to the outrageous condition of the paving of certain streets in the city. The Constitution's vigorous handling of the question has aroused the people to the necessity of taking some action on the matter. Every one has noticed the wretched condition of certain portions of the city's streets, and the matter has been a sore point, too, with them.

The Constitution was first to speak out concerning the state of the city's streets, and the voice of protest struck a popular chord in the public mind. It set the people to talking and the city officials to thinking. The result will undoubtedly be the taking up of the question by council after the session.

The Constitution is pursuing no one in calling attention to the existing condition of the city's streets, and it is a personal matter to the city's officials. Only purpose is the righting of the wrong. Atlanta has as conscientious and as competent city officials as any city in the country. They are of high character and are respected by all classes.

Another subject question that will engage the attention of the city's officials is that of the naughty theatrical posters, which during the past few days, has assumed immense proportions. It is now a burning issue, and has been denounced by resolutions from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The question will come up in the form of a petition from the W. C. T. U. to the city, asking that the posting of such bills be prohibited. It has been recently appeared on the bill boards around town, and to prevent the presentation of living pictures at the theaters.

It is understood that several ladies will be on hand to press this matter in person, as well as several earnest advocates of reform in that direction. The discussion of the question will have a very real interest, there is not a shadow of doubt.

The question of the old waterworks lease will also be brought up for reconsideration. Colonel Albert H. Owens, who has been careful action on the question on this proposition at the last meeting, saying that it was a matter that should be gone into not too hastily. On this time he will call the matter up for reconsideration.

Here is a communication sent to the City Constitution by a prominent citizen with reference to the building of a cottage.

"Citizens of Atlanta—Do you know that the old waterworks property with all the improvements thereon, except machinery, is about to be sold for the sum of ten years for two hundred dollars per year? This is true, if the lease is not already made."

"Here is a tract of land within one mile of the city limits, consisting of about 300 acres of land, on which is a lake covering 100 acres, and on the shore of which are four or five good dwellings that have cost the city probably \$20,000, all accessible by dirt roads and railroads, constituting a valuable property for the city. The fact that the city has a large tract of land, and that it is to be sold for such a small sum, is a matter that should be considered. It is a matter that should be considered. It is a matter that should be considered."

One hundred and thirty dollars was raised in small subscriptions, making a total of \$20,000, which will be credited to the First Methodist church.

# AT HOME AGAIN.

Chief Joyner's Trip Was a Success in Every Way.

## NEARLY A SCORE OF EXHIBITS SECURED

The Gamewell Company, of New York, Will Show Up Splendidly—Many Other Firms Will Exhibit.

Chief Joyner, thoroughly pleased over the work he has done in the past two weeks for the exposition, returned to the city Saturday afternoon direct from New York, though he has visited a number of cities en route.

Enthusiastic more correctly describes the feelings of the chief and he is sure that the first thing Atlanta had best do is to begin the building of hotels in order that the crowds that are coming may be accommodated. He says that the people in the north are talking about the exposition as the largest enterprise that has ever been undertaken in the south and that they regard it as an opportunity to visit this section and become acquainted with its people.

"Way in Boston alone," said Chief Joyner, "there is a party of sixty already made up to come here to the exposition and spend three weeks after the convention of the fire chiefs in August. The gentleman at the head of the party requested me to engage him sixty rooms as soon as the date of the convention was announced."

"But didn't you go north to look after some exhibits?"

"Yes, and I have already secured enough to fill a building as large as the machinery hall. It will be the largest and most complete display of fire apparatus ever seen. Every firm that I called on responded gladly and in consequence I have a list of exhibitors that will be a credit to the eyes of the people in regard to the various appliances that are useful in connection with subduing fire."

Two additional exhibits, where I called on Charles Holloway, manufacturer of fire extinguishers, and this company readily agreed to make an exhibit. In Baltimore I also called on J. F. Morrison, dealer in electrical appliances, and he will make an exhibit. This was, of course, encouraging.

"As soon as I got to New York I went to the headquarters of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company. Now, this is the company that is going to equip the exposition grounds with a fire alarm system. After talking with the president of the company, I agreed, in addition to this, to put in a system of police alarm signals and make an exhibition besides—a big one."

The Gamewell Fire Alarm Company agreed to make an exhibit also, as did the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of the same city. S. F. Haygood & Co., of New York, will exhibit a number of badges and medals, will put in a splendid exhibit.

"There will also be exhibits by two fire journals—Fire and Water, and The Fireman's Journal. These two journals will include a number of illustrations."

When I went from New York to Seneca Falls, where I first called on the American Fire Engine Company at that place. They have agreed to put on exhibition, among other things, three of their latest improvements—the Gleason and Bailey Manufacturing Company, manufacturing hose reels, hook and ladder trucks and such, and H. C. & Co., makers of the same apparatus, will also exhibit.

"In Boston the same good luck attended me. The Cornellus Callahan Company, of Boston, will exhibit a number of their Boston Woven Hose Company, the Reverse Rubber Company, and the Boston Belting Company. This last will be represented by the Southern Belting Company, which has headquarters in the city."

"Besides these companies I have yet a number to write to, and before I get through the exhibition of fire apparatus and materials will be the largest ever seen."

# THE DEAD MESSENGER

The Remains of Expressman Lawrence Carried to Alabama.

## THE KILLING WAS AN ACCIDENT

Mr. Riddell, Who Was With Mr. Lawrence on the Trip, Says It Couldn't Have Been Suicidal.

The remains of Mr. S. W. Lawrence, the express messenger who was accidentally shot on an Eastern Express train Saturday night, were taken to Cedar Bluff, Ala., yesterday morning for interment.

Mr. John Lovette, agent for the Southern Express Company, and several of the dead man's friends accompanied the remains to Alabama. The sad taking off of the young man caused great regret around the headquarters of the company's office yesterday, he having been very popular with his associates and had many deep friends among them.

It was learned yesterday that the young man's father, who was a prominent citizen of Alabama, died some months ago, leaving a widow and several children. This additional affliction will cause much sorrow among them, coming as it does so soon after the death of the elder Lawrence.

Mr. John Riddell, the baggage master on the train, who first discovered Lawrence, came in on his train from Macon last night and when seen by a Constitution reporter said that the account published in this morning's paper was substantially correct, no additional facts being connected with the affair, except that he saw the gun standing against an iron safe carried on the train.

# STOVES All kinds and

prices, cheaper than the cheapest.

## KITCHEN HARDWARE CO.

1015 1/2 ex sun st.

# DIAMONDS—We sell them.

Silverware—The newest and the city.

## Watches—For ladies or gentlemen.

guaranteed. A large assortment. Clocks—We have them world for library, office or home.

# YES!

We carry a full line of goods suitable for

## Wedding Presents.

Headquarters on that. Come.

Stilson & Collins Jewelry Co. 55 Whitehall St.

# Monday

Is Tailor's day—the day in which the Merchant Tailor is happy in taking orders. By Saturday he is weary, worried, anxious—It's delivery day, and he wants to close the week without broken promises.

## Monday

Is the day for your order. The skill of cutter and tailor, and a vast array of stuffs—proper and fashionable—will give you welcome. Circumstances afford us opportunity to kindle your admiration for the Custom Tailoring Department.

# When

You see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

## When

You see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

# THE DEAD MESSENGER

The Remains of Expressman Lawrence Carried to Alabama.

## THE KILLING WAS AN ACCIDENT

Mr. Riddell, Who Was With Mr. Lawrence on the Trip, Says It Couldn't Have Been Suicidal.

The remains of Mr. S. W. Lawrence, the express messenger who was accidentally shot on an Eastern Express train Saturday night, were taken to Cedar Bluff, Ala., yesterday morning for interment.

Mr. John Lovette, agent for the Southern Express Company, and several of the dead man's friends accompanied the remains to Alabama. The sad taking off of the young man caused great regret around the headquarters of the company's office yesterday, he having been very popular with his associates and had many deep friends among them.

It was learned yesterday that the young man's father, who was a prominent citizen of Alabama, died some months ago, leaving a widow and several children. This additional affliction will cause much sorrow among them, coming as it does so soon after the death of the elder Lawrence.

Mr. John Riddell, the baggage master on the train, who first discovered Lawrence, came in on his train from Macon last night and when seen by a Constitution reporter said that the account published in this morning's paper was substantially correct, no additional facts being connected with the affair, except that he saw the gun standing against an iron safe carried on the train.

# STOVES All kinds and

prices, cheaper than the cheapest.

## KITCHEN HARDWARE CO.

1015 1/2 ex sun st.

# DIAMONDS—We sell them.

Silverware—The newest and the city.

## Watches—For ladies or gentlemen.

guaranteed. A large assortment. Clocks—We have them world for library, office or home.

# YES!

We carry a full line of goods suitable for

## Wedding Presents.

Headquarters on that. Come.

Stilson & Collins Jewelry Co. 55 Whitehall St.

# Monday

Is Tailor's day—the day in which the Merchant Tailor is happy in taking orders. By Saturday he is weary, worried, anxious—It's delivery day, and he wants to close the week without broken promises.

## Monday

Is the day for your order. The skill of cutter and tailor, and a vast array of stuffs—proper and fashionable—will give you welcome. Circumstances afford us opportunity to kindle your admiration for the Custom Tailoring Department.

# When

You see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

## When

You see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

When you see the goods and hear the prices you'll be enthusiastic, especially when you feel the fit of a suit made a la Sharpe.

# THE DEAD MESSENGER











